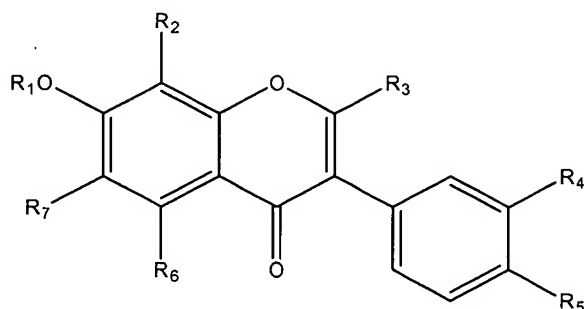


What is claimed is:

1. A method for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising contacting ALDH-2 with a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

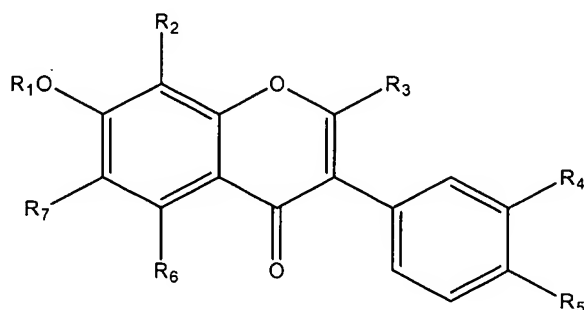
R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-

C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy.

2. A method for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising contacting ALDH-2 with a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

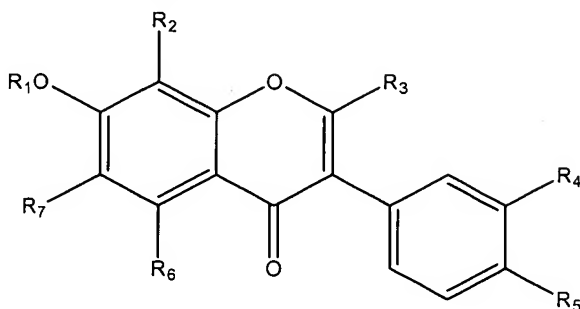
R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di(C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein R₅ is OH or NH₂.
4. The method of claim 2, wherein R₁ is a straight chain alkyl.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the straight chain alkyl is selected from the group consisting of -(CH₂)_n-OH with 2 ≤ n ≤ 6, (CH₂)_n-COOH with 5 ≤ n ≤ 10, and -(CH₂)_n-NH₂, with n ≥ 4.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the ALDH-2 is human ALDH-2.

7. A method of modulating alcohol consumption in mammal comprising administering a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one

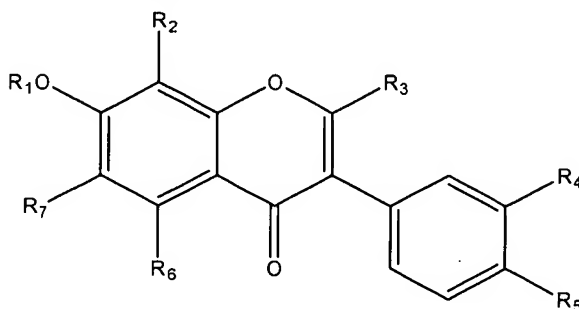
to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy,

in an amount effective to increase a concentration of an aldehyde formed during catabolism of a neurotransmitter.

8. A method of modulating alcohol consumption in mammal comprising administering a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-

C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy,

in an amount effective to increase a concentration of an aldehyde formed during catabolism of a neurotransmitter.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the mammal is a human.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the neurotransmitter is serotonin or dopamine.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the aldehyde is 5-hydroxyindoleacetaldehyde or 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde.

12. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound does not inhibit monoamine oxidase.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein R_5 is OH or NH_2 .

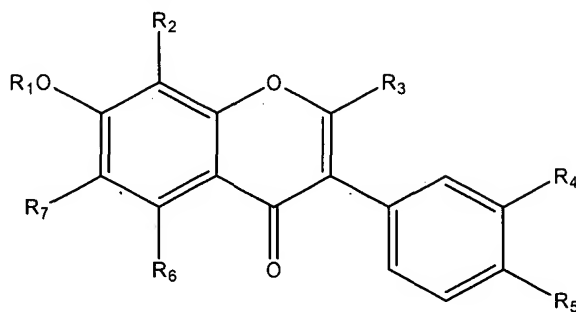
14. The method of claim 8, wherein R_1 is a straight chain alkyl.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the straight chain alkyl is selected from the group consisting of $-(CH_2)_n-OH$ with $2 \leq n \leq 6$, $(CH_2)_n-COOH$ with $5 \leq n \leq 10$, and $-(CH_2)_n-NH_2$, with $n \geq 4$.

16. The method of claim 7, wherein the compound is administered intraperitoneally, intramuscularly or orally.

17. A method for identifying a compound that modulates ALDH-2 comprising the steps of:

i) providing a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C_1-C_6) haloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkoxy, (C_1-C_6) haloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6) cyclohaloalkoxy, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C_1-C_6) alkoxy (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl, (C_3-C_6) cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl (C_1-C_6) alkyl, heterocyclyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino,

carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

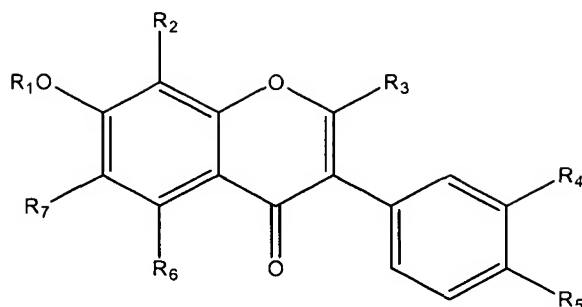
R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy;

- ii) contacting ALDH-2 with the compound;
- iii) assaying the ability of the compound to modulate ALDH-2 activity; and
- iv) selecting a compound that modulates ALDH-2 activity as a modulator of ALDH-2 activity.

18. A method for identifying a compound that modulates ALDH-2 comprising the steps of:

- i) providing a compound of Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di(C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one

to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy;

- ii) contacting ALDH-2 with the compound;
- iii) assaying the ability of the compound to modulate ALDH-2 activity; and
- iv) selecting a compound that modulates ALDH-2 activity as a modulator of ALDH-2 activity.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the modulation is inhibition.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is further capable of increasing a concentration of an aldehyde.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the aldehyde is 5-hydroxyindoleacetaldehyde or 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde.

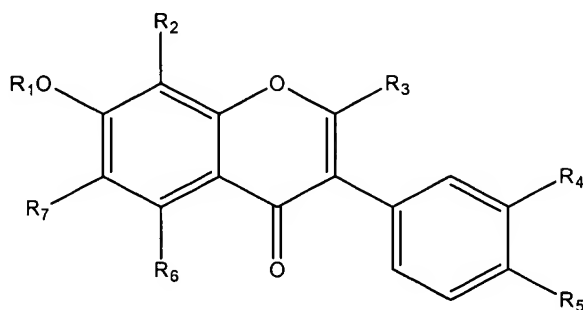
22. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound does not inhibit monoamine oxidase.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein R₅ is OH or NH₂.

24. The method of claim 18, wherein R₁ is a straight chain alkyl.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the straight chain alkyl is selected from the group consisting of -(CH₂)_n-OH with 2 ≤ n ≤ 6, (CH₂)_n-COOH with 5 ≤ n ≤ 10, and -(CH₂)_n-NH₂, with n ≥ 4.

26. A compound for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, and heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di(C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

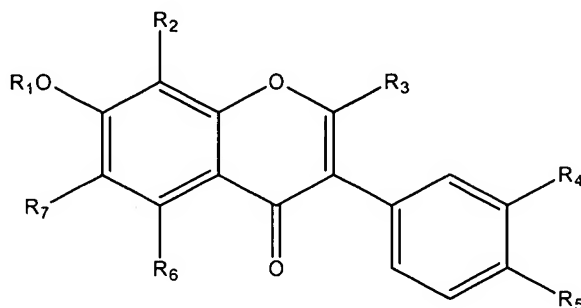
R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, hydroxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl,

carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy.

27. A compound for inhibiting ALDH-2 comprising Formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl;

R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkoxy;

R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen C₁-C₆ alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy and sugar;

R₄ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide;

R₅ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, carboxy, halo, branched or unbranched (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₂-C₆)alkenyl, (C₃-C₆)alkadienyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, (C₃-C₆)cyclohaloalkoxy, (C₂-C₆)alkynyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkoxyalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy(C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, (C₃-C₆)cycloalkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₄-C₆)alkoxycarbonylalkyl, (C₁-C₆)hydroxyalkyl, substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, phenyl(C₁-C₆)alkyl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclyloxy, heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein substituents are from one to four and are selected from the group consisting of halo, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, carboxy, formyl, hydroxy, amino, carbamoyl, (C₁-C₃)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxy, (C₁-C₃)haloalkoxy, (C₁-C₃)alkylamino, di(C₁-C₃)alkylamino, (C₁-C₂)alkoxy(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, di(C₁-C₂)alkylamino(C₁-C₂)alkyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylcarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl, and di(C₁-C₃)alkylaminocarbonyl

R₆ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and hydroxide; and

R₇ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, and C₁-C₆ alkoxy.

28. The compound of claim 26, wherein R₅ is OH or NH₂.

29. The compound of claim 27, wherein R₁ is a straight chain alkyl.

30. The compound of claim 29, wherein the straight chain alkyl is selected from the group consisting of -(CH₂)_n-OH with 2 ≤ n ≤ 6, (CH₂)_n-COOH with 5 ≤ n ≤ 10, and -(CH₂)_n-NH₂, with n ≥ 4.

31. The compound of claim 26, wherein the compound further inhibits alcohol consumption in a mammal.

32. The compound of claim 31, wherein the mammal is a human.